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ABSTRACT

To guide future work, to provide an overall view of the program of technical cooperation in regional planning, and to form a basis for a Conference Ministerial Resolution, the report outlines the activities of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the Council of Europe's Conference of Ministers Responsible for Regional Planning during 1976-78. Material covers the development of the Conference since Bari: summary accomplishments of the debates engaged in by the Committee of Ministers: the CSO's plenary sessions: the technical work of the CSO in the areas of cartography, statistics, terminology, long-range forecasting, transport and regional planning, frontier regions, mountain regions, rural regions, coastal regions, urban problems, and the objectives of European regional planning; the intergovernmental work program of the Council: the relationship between the CSO and the Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage: Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe: and relationships with international governmental organizations. Appendices include information on the CSO and its working parties: the study series of the Council of Europe on Regional Planning: recommendations of the 2nd European seminar "Regional Planning and Remote Sensing": terms of reference of Committee of Experts on "Cartography, Statistics, Terminology": and a list of recommendations and resolutions of the Parliamentary Assembly. (NEC)

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ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTS OF EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION IN REGIONAL PLANNING

Activity report of the Committee of Senior Officials 1976-1978

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EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR REGIONAL PLANNING

4th session

Vienna 5-7 October 1978

Analysis and prospects of European co-operation in the field of regional planning

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ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS

Submitted by the Chairman of the Committee

Council of Europe
Strasbourg

CEMAT (78) 2

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INTRODUCTION

Further to the request of the Ministers,the Committee of Senior Officials presents the activity report 1976-1978, explaining the nature and extent of the work carried out by the Committee since the previous Conference.

This report has a number of purposes. Firstly, in indicating the work done in the inter-Conference period, it helps guide future work. Secondly, it enables the Ministers to have an overall view of the programme of technical co-operation in regional planning, bringing to light those areas that are successful and those that have problems; those that have benefited from considerable support and coverage and those which have had less. This helps the Ministers to decide on priorities.

Thirdly, the activity report is useful as a basis for a Conference Ministerial Resolution in which the Ministers issue directives in general terms for the work of the Committee. In this particular case therefore this activity report should be examined in conjunction with Resolution No. 2 of the Conference.

I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONFERENCE SINCE BARI

The Bari Conference, held in October 1976 in many ways marked an important step in the development of the Conference. In addition to dealing with a serious and topical subject in a detailed but extensive manner, the Ministers also took the opportunity of discussing the type of Conference that they wish to see in the future. By and large, the general consensus was towards having a more flexible framework without the Conference being too overloaded with prepared work; to have more time for free discussion and, if necessary, to meet more frequently.

Some of the wishes have since been met. The Conference now looks set fair for regular sessions every two years, instead of the previous triannual period. The Vienna Conference has only one main report, instead of a number of reports as has been the case in previous conferences.

Such an examination of the Conference's role, as done by the Ministers at Bari, is a healthy sign of the significance of the Conference and its place as an appropriate forum for the discussion of regional planning issues in western Europe of common interest.

Such a significant role is reflected in a number of other ways.

For example, nearly all of the subjects in the regional planning part of the work programme of the Council of Europe stem directly from the influence and initiative of the Conference. Since the Bari Conference this work programme has continued to develop. It now includes a wide range of activities grouped under nine main objectives and has given rise to a considerable number of major studies, international meetings, symposia, seminars, etc.

Other initiatives of the Conference have been taken up by the Council of Europe, for example, the proposal to launch a campaign on urban renewal. At the time of going to press, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe is currently examining this proposal on the basis of detailed recommendations made by the Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage (CDAT) - all of which follows the initiative made by the Ministers at Bari.

The creation of the CDAT itself bears witness to the momentum developed by the Conference.

In addition the Conference has been the stimulus behind the new Study Series of the Council of Europe on Regional Planning (see Appendix II).

Another sign of health is the keen interest taken by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in the development of the Conference and it is therefore appropriate that this report begins with a reference to the debates in the Committee that have concerned the Conference.

Turning now to the Committee of Senior Officials itself, the bulk of its work during the inter-sessional period has inevitably been concerned with the preparation of the Vienna Conference. In order to do this, it has met on five occasions. However, the Committee has also been extremely active in maintaining its technical work conducted largely through its working parties.

Much of the report therefore is given over to a description of this work.

II. THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Since the Bari Conference the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has discussed the Conference on a number of occasions, either directly or indirectly. The account of such debates is divided under three headings:-

a. Those debates which have concerned the Conference itself

b. Those debates which have concerned specialised Ministerial conferences in general

c. Those debates concerning initiatives of the Conference

a. Debates on the Conference itself

At its 267th meeting (14-24 March 1977) the Committee of Ministers discussed the results and resolutions of the Bari Conference. At the same time, they examined Recommendation 802 of the Parliamentary Assembly (see later under point VII) which concerned, inter alia, the reaction of the Assembly to Bari.

During this meeting, the Committee of Ministers discussed the relationship of the Conference with the European Conference of Ministers of the Environment and with the European Conference of Ministers of Transport; the frequency of the Conference sessions, ie whether there should be three years between sessions or less; the need or otherwise for an instrument to promote regional planning studies and research in Europe; the venue for the 1978 Conference, and the type and character of the Conference. Arising out of the debate the Committee decided:

- to authorise the Secretariat to assist in the preparation of the Grindelwald seminar (see IVe);

- to request the CDAT to study the proposal to create an instrument for regional planning research and study;

- to transmit the Resolutions of Bari to:

  . the Conference of Ministers of the Environment

  . the Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage

  . the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

  . the European Economic Community

  . OECD

  . ECMT

  . UN/ECE

  . The Conference of European Statisticians

At its 268th meeting (18-22 April 1977) the Committee of Ministers provided a detailed reply to Assembly Recommendation 802 concerning the Bari Resolutions.

Recommendation 802 was essentially concerned with a number of activities in regional planning that might be incorporated into the regional planning work programme of the Council of Europe.

At its 288th meeting (22-30 May 1978) the Chairman of the Committee of Senior Officials, Mr. Georg Wagner, presented the traditional progress report to the Committee on the preparations of the Conference.

In particular, the Chairman referred to the development of the Conference as an important forum for technical and political co-operation in regional planning in Europe, as exemplified by the Bari Declaration and by the activities of the Working Parties of the Conference.

He spoke of the preparations and themes for Vienna and dwelled at some length on the relationship between the Committee of Senior Officials with the Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage. In this context, speaking on behalf of the Committee, he suggested that the Committee of Senior Officials could in effect assume the function of a Steering Committee for Regional Planning of the Council of Europe responsible for the execution of the sector 17 work programme, and described the advantage such an operation would have (more frequent meetings, work programme examined more frequently). He stressed especially the fact that all expenses of the Senior Officials are borne by their respective governments; the need for consultation by the Committee of Ministers of the Committee of Senior Officials if the Council of Europe were intending future changes in the way in which the regional planning work programme were governed; and the suggestion to increase the funds available for the regional planning work programme of the Council of Europe, pointing out the gradual reduction of funds since the inception of the programme in 1976, whilst in fact the programme itself, in terms of activities, has expanded. (See document CM (78) 93.)

b. Debates concerning specialised Ministerial conferences in a general sense

At its 262nd meeting (8-19 November 1976) the Committee of Ministers held a long debate on the relationship between specialised Ministerial conferences and the Council of Europe.

This debate, conducted on the basis of document CM (76) 165, looked principally at three possible alternatives:-

i. an amendment to Article 14 of the Statute of the Council of Europe in order to enable specialised Ministers to sit from time to time as the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe;

ii. different interpretation of Article 14 to achieve very much the same result as (i);

iii. the modification of Resolution (71) 44, ie the Resolution that governed the existing relationship between the Council of Europe and specialised Ministerial conferences.

The implication behind any change of Article 14 or varied interpretation of it was that specialised Ministers, sitting as and when required as the governing body of the Council of Europe, would have control over subjects being dealt with in their field within the Council of Europe and would be free to propose subjects, for example, for inclusion into the plan and programme of the Council.

The general consensus of the Committee was to maintain the existing relationship, as governed by Resolution (71) 44.

c. Debates on initiatives launched by the Conference

The proposal to organise a campaign on urban renewal

The Committee of Ministers first discussed this question at their 267th meeting (14-24 March 1977), but postponed full discussion pending the submission of a Secretariat memorandum on the subject.

This was produced for the 272nd meeting (6-8 June 1977 - see document CM (77) 119). At this meeting the Committee of Ministers decided that the Council of Europe would organise a campaign on urban renewal to be held sometime between 1980 and 1985, subject to the views of the Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage on the organisation, content and date of such a campaign.

At the time of going to press, the CDAT has finished its report and it will be presented to the Committee of Ministers at their 292nd meeting to be held 25-27 September 1978 (see document CM (78) 200).

III. THE PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS

Since the Bari Conference, the Committee of Senior Officials has held five plenary sessions.

1. 14-15 March 1977, Strasbourg (report CMAT/HF (77) 10)

At this first meeting after the Bari Conference, the Committee accepted the invitation by the Austrian authorities to hold the 1978 session in Vienna and accordingly elected the Head of the Austrian delegation as the Committee Chairman.

The Committee discussed the frequency and type of the Ministerial Conferences and whether or not there should be an ad hoc meeting of the Ministers before Vienna. They selected the themes of the 4th Conference and discussed the organisation of their technical work, notably the preparation of the joint CEMAT/ECMT seminar; the Grindelwald seminar and the relationship of the Working Parties to the parent Committee.

The Committee also discussed its relationship with the CDAT and the Council of Europe work programme on regional planning 1977/1978.

2. 14-15 June 1977, Strasbourg (report CMAT/HF (77) 18)

At this second meeting, the Committee finalised the Vienna themes and the working methods and calendar for the preparation of the theme reports; decided on the date and place of the Conference; discussed the urban renewal campaign; the instrument for regional planning research and the possibilities of some form of monitoring procedure to explore the results of the work of the Conference in member countries.

3. 28 February - 1 March 1978, Strasbourg (report CMAT/HF (78) 13

At this meeting Spain was welcomed as a full member for the first time.

The preparations for the Conference; the reports, draft resolutions, programme, content and the development and organisation of the Committee's technical work were reviewed.

The Committee also discussed again its relationship with the CDAT and suggested the priority areas for the 1979 work programme.

4. 9-10 May 1978, Vienna (report CMAT/HF (78) 26 rev.)

It had become the tradition that at least one of the preparatory meetings was held in the host country, in order to enable members of the Committee to see at first hand the arrangements that would be made for their Ministers. Accordingly, at the invitation of the Austrian delegation, this meeting was held in the Hofburg, in Vienna.

The main subjects were of course the preparatory work for the Conference, looking particularly at the reports, arrangements for the colloquy and the invitations.

The Committee also held preliminary discussions on the themes of the 5th Conference and discussed the statement to be made by Mr. Wagner to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (see above).

The Committee reviewed its technical work and also proposed a new subject - the planning of coastal regions in Europe.

5. 11-12 July 1978, Strasbourg (report CMAT/HF (78) 38)

At this meeting, the revised report was discussed in some detail as were the draft resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 prepared respectively by the rapporteurs and Secretariat.

A number of proposals were presented for the themes of the 5th Conference, to be held at the invitation of the United Kingdom authorities in 1980, and in respect of the technical work of the Committee the results of the Grindelwald seminar were presented and the arrangements for the Madrid seminar in 1979 on "regional planning and information systems" were discussed.

A progress report was made on the development of the urban renewal campaign which at the time, had been reported upon by the CDAT.

The cost of participation in the above meetings was met by respective governments. The Secretariat translation, publication and interpretation facilities were provided by the Council of Europe.

In addition to the plenary sessions of the Committee, the Committee has held a meeting of its Bureau in Paris on 30 August 1978 to discuss and finalise the draft resolutions. The two rapporteurs of the Conference have met on a number of occasions,notably at the Grindelwald seminar on 13-16 June 1978, in Brussels on 3 April 1978 and in Bonn on 25 July 1978.

The meetings of the Committee's Working Parties are dealt with under the specific subjects below.

IV. THE TECHNICAL WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

Since its inception in 1970, the Conference has become not only an arena for discussion by the Ministers of political questions but, through its preparatory Committee of Senior Officials, has developed a considerable programme of technical co-operation conducted by specialised Working Parties.

The subjects covered echo for the most part those subjects that are included in the sector 17 of the work programme. Indeed, the Committee of Senior Officials was given the responsibility by the Committee of Ministers for the execution of this work programme when it was established in 1976. Once the CDAT was created, this Committee became responsible for the work programme, but in practice the CDAT invested the Committee of Senior Officials and its Working Parties with the execution of many parts of the sector 17 work programme.

The relationship between these two committees is discussed further below (point V).

The technical work of the Committee is carried out by its Working Parties, in collaboration with the Secretariat. Some of the activities are financed wholly by participating countries; some of them as joint exercises between participating countries and the Council of Europe; others directly by the Council of Europe (particularly concerning the commissioning of studies).

The following text deals with the work of the Committee on an activity-by-activity basis. Each section concludes with a number of topics that have been suggested for future work. Such concluding paragraphs should therefore be seen as a series of practical proposals for putting into effect the Ministerial requests made in Resolution No. 2.

a. Cartography, statistics and terminology

i. The evolution of the Expert Committee

The Expert Committee "Cartography, Statistics, Terminology" is the oldest Working Party of the Conference created by the Committee of Senior Officials in 1971 following the Ministerial Resolutions of the first CEMAT, Bonn 1970. Its work was orientated by the wish of the Ministers to harmonise cartographic and statistical methods,and to standardise regional planning terminology. Detailed instructions were given by the Conference of La Grande Motte in 1973 in this respect. The Working Party contributed in 1976 to the Ministerial Conference of Bari by a specific report on "problems encountered during the preparation of a set of urbanisation maps with regard to the harmonisation of cartographic methods and statistical data" (see document CEMAT (76) BP 5).

Since the introduction of a regional planning sector into the work programme of the Council of Europe, this Expert Committee was charged with the execution of the parts concerning cartography, statistics and terminology. It was also responsible for the drafting of the work programme 1977, 1978 and 1979, co-operating closely with the CDAT. On several occasions, the Committee of Senior Officials however, stressed that this Expert Committee should stay a subordinated Committee, working under its own responsibility, and report through them directly to the Ministerial Conference. The Expert Committee elaborated a triannual work programme 1978, 1979 and 1980, and has received from the Committee of Senior Officials clearly defined terms of reference.

At a joint meeting on 28 February 1978, the members of the Bureau of the Expert Committee discussed with the Senior Officials details of the work programme, the Toulouse seminar conclusions and the preparation of the next interdisciplinary seminar.

ii. Meetings

In pursuance of its terms of reference, the Committee has held two plenary meetings since 1976:

- In Madrid, 30 March - 1 April 1977 (CMAT/Cart (77) 19)
- In Strasbourg, 23-24 May 1978 (CMAT/Cart (78) 21)

The Bureau of the Expert Committee met on the following occasions:

- 18 January 1977, Strasbourg (CMAT/Cart (77) 3)
- 22 June 1977, Toulouse (CMAT/Cart (77) 31)
- 15 September 1977, Strasbourg (CMAT/Cart (77) 50)
- 27 February 1978, Strasbourg (CMAT/Cart (78) 8)
- 22 May 1978, Strasbourg (CMAT/Cart (78) 21)

Besides this, members of the Working Party met within the Toulouse seminar, 20-24 June 1977.

iii. Interdisciplinary seminars

1. 2nd European seminar on regional planning and remote sensing- 20-24 June 1977, Toulouse

The 2nd European seminar organised within the work programme of the Expert Committee, took place at the Centre national d'études spatiales of Toulouse and was prepared on the initiative of the French Government under the aegis of the Council of Europe.

It was attended by more than 100 experts from the field of regional, urban and environmental planning and experts from different bodies offering remote sensing data and space programmes. The purpose of this seminar was mainly to establish a dialogue between regional planners as users of remote sensing data and experts from space laboratories offering remote sensing information, and elaborating space programmes with a view to satisfying future planning demands. The programme included a specific cartographic exhibition as well as a study tour through the French air space agency CNS.

The seminar was organised with the participation of the European Space Agency, DATAR, Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, Opération Pilote Interministérielle de Télédetection. The final recommendations of the seminar (see document CMAT/Cart (77) 39, reproduced as Appendix III) adopted by the participants, were submitted to the Committee of Senior Officials and discussed at its meeting on 28 February - 1 March 1978.

The proceedings of the seminar have been published in a book produced by the French authorities, including all reports and contributions, and will be presented to the 4th Ministerial Conference as a result of the progress in European technical co-operation.

2. 3rd European seminar "Regional planning and information systems" 11-15 June 1979, Madrid

At the invitation of the Spanish Government, the 3rd interdisciplinary European seminar will be organised in Madrid ~~in~~ 1979. The programme is mainly based on the different aspects of existing information systems, the use and exploitation of information data stocked in and offered by information systems, and the collection and handling of regional planning data needed.

iv. Harmonisation of cartographic methods

The Expert Committee prepared for the general theme of the 3rd CEMAT a specific contribution trying to harmonise regional statistics on urbanisation and visualising the results with a set of 20 thematic maps. This work and the analytical report accompanying these maps showed the problems of harmonisation at European scale of regional statistics. The report concluded with a series of recommendations on how to follow up this work (see document CEMAT (76) BP 5).

In addition, the Working Party continued to prepare the series of base maps on the scale of 1:16,000,000 and 1:8,000,000. These base maps are destined to be used for the production of thematic maps whenever a specific subject is treated within the CEMAT committees. The cartographic illustrations prepared by the Belgian and German delegations within the elaboration of the Conference report, are in fact using the harmonised base maps elaborated within this Committee.

Specific problems result from the standardisation of regional administrative units. This work is partly based on the work already done within the Common Market for its nine member countries, and tries to extend this system of three administrative levels to the member countries of the Council of Europe. Trying to elaborate on the largest possible scale one standardised system of regional administrative units, contacts have been made with the Conference of European Statisticians of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, with a view to extending this system to other eastern and western European countries.

The first inter-secretariat meeting, bringing together the representatives from the Statistical Office of the European Community, the UN secretariat at Geneva and the Council of Europe, was held in early July 1978 in Geneva, with the purpose of elaborating common future work in this field.

The Expert Committee was charged by the CDAT and the Committee of Senior Officials to execute the Council of Europe work programme in the field of cartography, and it is therefore continuing to complete, on the basis of the future work programme, a set of base maps trying to offer to the Committee of Senior Officials in due course a complete set of base maps to be used within the future work of the Conference.

v. 1977/1978 work programme of the Council of Europe

The 1977/1978 work programme of the Council of Europe in the fields of cartography, statistics and terminology being part of the sector 17 "regional planning", was elaborated on the basis of proposals forwarded by the Expert Committee. It was charged by the CDAT and the Committee of Senior Officials with the implementation of this work programme. In 1977 the Expert Committee drew up a triannual programme of activities covering 1978, 1979 and 1980 (CMAT/Cart (77) 47 def.). This programme was discussed and adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials in February 1978 and by the CDAT. It points out that the following main subject areas are priority:

- elaboration of base maps
- harmonisation of regional statistics
- contribution to the CEMAT Conference

Besides this, the elaboration of thematic maps and the organisation of interdisciplinary seminars figure on the list of permanent activities.

Within this programme priority work has been done mainly in the field of collecting regional statistics and the standardisation of regional planning terminology. As far as the latter is concerned, two studies have been published: one on problems of standardisation of terminology and the other is a first collection of English/French reference terms for the work of the Expert Committee (see studies Nos. 5 and 19).

vi. Definition of terms of reference

The Committee of Senior Officials discussed on various occasions and especially at its meeting of 28 February, its working relations with the Expert Committee. On this occasion, the Senior Officials stressed once again the fact that the experts on cartography should work only under the guidance of the Committee of Senior Officials, and that they will be asked to report through them directly to the Ministerial Conference. Moreover, they underlined that considerable budgetary means were invested by national authorities into the work of this Committee.

For the purpose of giving clear orientations for the future work of this Expert Committee, the Senior Officials elaborated the terms of reference of the Committee of Experts on cartography, in which the general organisation of the work, as well as its priority areas were defined (see document CMAT/HF (78) 23, reproduced as Appendix IV).

b. Long-range forecasting

Since the first Conference at Bonn, this activity has been conducted by the Committee through its Working Party on Long-Range Forecasting.

At Bari, in Resolution No. 5, the Ministers instructed the Committee of Senior Officials to continue the work on long-range forecasting, looking at a number of subjects that the Ministers at the time considered important and also to take steps to promote the closer alignment of forecasting methods and instruments through the organisation of symposia and expert meetings.

In the period since Bari, the main activity in this subject was a seminar, held in Strasbourg on 28-29 November 1977 on "Territorial planning and long-range forecasting in Europe "(see Study Series No. 11; Appendix II). The seminar, organised by the Working Party on Long-Range Forecasting in collaboration with the Secretariat, brought together regional and urban planners and experts working in long-range forecasting specialised institutes in order to promote a dialogue which would give the planners a wider horizon in which to make their current planning decisions and to give to the forecasters a more practical orientation to their research.

This seminar was attended by over 40 participants and benefited from a subsidy of BF 100,000 from the Environment Service of the Commission of the European Community.

Together with the principal reports a considerable number of background papers were submitted by participants. All these are reproduced in extenso in the report of the seminar (see Study Series No. 11, Appendix II).

Apart from the discussions on the seminar themes, a number of subjects were also analysed,for example, the philosophy and impact of planning - government intervention versus non-intervention; the future objectives of planning and the effect of changing social and economic patterns on such objectives; the role of international planning and the need for public participation. Above all, however, the seminar concentrated on the link between planning and forecasting and the way the two disciplines,plus others, were involved in the process of decision-making.

A summary of the main issues discussed was submitted to the Committee in document CMAT/Prosp (78) 1.

At the seminar a number of specific proposals were made for future study. These are included in the list below and will be examined at the next meeting of the Working Party, to be held at the beginning of November 1978, together with other proposals made for future work in this field, notably by the Belgian, British and Italian delegations to the Committee.

Proposals thus far are:

- An assessment of the most likely scenario for future European society; the implications of changing patterns of resource availability, including land and capital resources as well as manpower;
- the role of the public sector enterprise in regional development;
- the prospects for large, medium and small settlements; the relative political weight of localities, regions, nations and supranational organisations in the future Europe;
- the impact of external factors to Europe on internal European evolution (ie the loss of traditional markets for a number of European industrial sectors and competition from countries having a cheap supply of labour; uncertainty for industrialised countries to be sure of their energy and raw materials supplies from outside Europe and the joint effect on a Europe witnessing a reduction in demographic and economic growth);

- factors in the location of coastal industry; criteria in the analysis of systems, long-range forecasting and territorial planning and their application in Europe (particularly applied to the Mediterranean area).

As to the working methods of the Group, it is suggested that the Working Party could organise a seminar every two years on the theme of the Ministerial Conference, leaving it free to organise a meeting/seminar on another subject (possibly one of the above) every other year.

Another task of the Working Party would be the exploitation of work being done in national institutes and act as a clearing house for national work.

During the inter-sessional period a number of studies on long-range forecasting have been published under the auspices of the Group, as part of the Study Series on Regional Planning. Reference to these is made in Appendix II to this document.

Members of the Group, occasionally with the Secretariat, have also attended symposia organised outside the Council of Europe on this subject, for example, the seminar on changing life styles organised at the International Centre for Future Studies, Arc-et-Senans in 1977.

The Secretariat took the initiative to propose also to the Commission on Regional Planning and Local Authorities of the Parliamentary Assembly to study the possibilities of using long-range forecasting methods in the analysis of its own problem areas.

During the discussions for the preparation of the Conference of Alpine regions with the Commission, it was proposed to elaborate a first scenario on the future of the Alps. This proposal was accepted and a first study on "a scenario of the unacceptable" was prepared and submitted to the Lugano Conference on the future of the Alpine regions (September 1978).

c. Transport and regional planning

In Resolutions Nos. 1 and 5 at Bari, the Ministers requested the Committee of Senior Officials to continue co-operation in a number of specific ways with the European Conference of Ministers of Transport, and particularly with the Committee of Deputies of this Conference.

The Ministers asked the Committee to explore the possibilities of organising a joint seminar between the two organisations and, at some stage in the future, a joint Ministerial conference.

With this mandate, the Committee of Senior Officials instructed its Working Party on Transport to organise, in collaboration with the Secretariat, a joint seminar with the ECMT. This was held in Paris at the invitation of the ECMT on 21-23 November 1977.

The main theme was "The effect of transport on regional planning in Europe" and the sub-themes were "Transport and economic investment in regions" and "Transport and regions of difficult access".

The purpose of the sub-theme on transport and economic investment in regions was to explore the role of transport policy as a corrective instrument in regional development and to examine both the positive and negative effects.

The main purpose of the second sub-theme on transport and regions of difficult access was to examine the reasons for obstacles in the development of a certain number of regions of difficult access that were geographically, socially, culturally and economically remote. In addition a number of national case studies were submitted which examined the relationship between transport and regional planning.

The seminar was attended by approximately 50 persons, composed in equal part of experts and national officials. Representatives of a number of international governmental organisations were also present.

Apart from bringing together regional planners and transport planners, the seminar also resulted in a number of proposals for future work aimed at achieving a greater fusion between transport and regional planning. These proposals included:

1. A series of national reports on the interaction between regional planning and transport planning, following the example of the three national reports produced for the seminar by the CEMAT.

2. An examination of the structural effects of major roads, ports, airports in Europe built in the last 15 years, concentrating on Spain, Italy, Germany, France, Switzerland and Great Britain.

3. An analysis of the validity of the "E" routes.

4. More work on the structural effects on regions of transport systems.

5. Analysis of future tourist and leisure movements to permit better current transport planning.

6. An examination of the different "profiles" of European regions.

The Working Party on Transport will consider the relative merits of the above subjects for its future work. It has also been proposed that the Working Party examine the most suitable way of following up the work done for the Vienna Conference, looking in particular at the necessity for work on metropolitan areas and main development and communication axes. In addition, following the proposal made by the Italian delegation to commence work on the planning of coastal regions - a proposal that met with considerable support in the Committee- the Working Party on Transport could examine within this context the effects of maritime communication axes in Europe.

In Appendix II appears the list of studies on this subject published during the period under the auspices of the Committee.

d. Frontier regions

The Bari Resolutions did not contain any specific request to the Committee of Senior Officials to pursue their work on frontier regions. The activity of the Committee therefore in this intervening period since Bari has been confined to participation in events organised by other bodies of the Council of Europe, for example, the Round Table held in October 1977 for the representatives of local authorities in frontier regions in Europe. This Round Table, organised jointly by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, brought together representatives of regional and local authorities in border areas to discuss the problems of frontier regions and the way in which policies might be jointly defined.

On this occasion an outline for the socio-economic analysis of frontier regions was presented and discussed with the participants (see European Regional Planning Study Series No. 8). The final conclusions of this Round Table were recommendations addressed to the CEMAT (see document AS/Loc (29) 15) and were discussed by the Committee of Senior Officials. On this occasion the Committee decided to continue the follow-up work concerning frontier regions of other bodies and the specific planning problems.

Another activity of the Council of Europe of interest to the Committee of Senior Officials is the draft European Convention on Trans-frontier Co-operation, which should be open for signature by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in the near future.

On behalf of the Committee, the Secretariat participated in a meeting of representatives of coastal regions from both sides of the English Channel, organised in Dunkirk and Boulogne on 26 and 27 January 1978. This seminar examined the possibilities of co-operation between these regions: a second seminar in the series is intended to be organised in Maidstone in 1979.

e. Mountain regions

In the Resolution No.4, on problems of mountain regions and urbanisation of the Conference of Bari, the Ministers instructed their Senior Officials to pursue the study of problems of mountain regions and accepted the offer by the Austrian and Swiss delegations to organise a seminar on this subject in 1978.

Based on the preliminary work done within the 2nd and 3rd Ministerial Conferences, the Swiss and Austrian delegations took the initiative to hold an expert seminar on "Pressures and regional planning problems in mountain regions", with particular reference to the Alps, 13-16 June 1978, Grindelwald, Switzerland. This seminar brought together 130 experts from administration and local authority level as well as decision-makers in development policies for mountain areas, from 10 European countries. The Commission of the European Community as well as UNESCO were represented.

The seminar was based on a report presented by the Austrian delegation on "Contribution to the identification of fundamental issues of existing and potential pressure in Alpine regions" and a Swiss report on the analysis of pressures, concepts, methods, general models and examples at local and regional level. These reports were completed by a collection of 180 standardised forms reproducing the analysis of case studies given by the various countries. Twelve more detailed case studies, as well as a series of specific studies were presented on the same occasion. The working papers were completed by a study commissioned by the Secretariat on "The function of the Alpine regions within

European regional planning" (Study No. 20). In a special session, a decision game was played, which was elaborated for this purpose by Urbaplan.

The results of the seminar, as well as the final report, will be presented on the occasion of the 4th Ministerial Conference. The main objective of the seminar was to bring together information on experiences of different countries with specific development policies applied to mountain regions, taking account of the multitude of functions and pressures of these areas. The discussions were not only limited to agriculture and tourism, but included transport aspects, environment protection, nature conservation and architectural and cultural heritage problems as well as social aspects of the exodus from mountain regions.

In the conclusions of the seminar the general request was underlined to integrate development policies for mountain areas into a global concept of rural planning, taking into consideration socio-economic aspects as well as those of the environment.

One of the proposals of the seminar was to organise similar expert meetings on non-Alpine mountain regions using, if possible, the same methodological approach.

The organisation of this seminar is to be considered as a very successful exercise of triangular co-operation between two interested delegations and the Secretariat.

f. Rural regions

The work done by the Committee on this subject during the intervening period has obviously concentrated on the Conference theme itself. As with the Bari Conference, where the Committee was influential in ensuring that the work done on the Conference themes was followed up through the insertion of appropriate items into the sector 17 work programme of the Council of Europe, the subject of rural regions might be continued following the request made by the Ministers in Resolution No. 2.

Amongst the subjects from which the Committee are likely to make a choice are:-

i. The reconciliation of injecting sufficient support and infrastructure to rural regions to make them viable without destroying the very qualities and values that make them attractive;

ii. The role and function of communication links in the development of rural regions and especially in peripheral areas;

iii. The impact of increasing leisure and tourism on the rural environment.

g. Coastal regions

Although this is a subject that has not been studied by the Committee in the interim period, the Italian delegation has proposed it as a subject for future work. The Italian delegation has offered to organise a seminar to be held in Italy in 1979 on the problems of planning in coastal regions in Europe.

In the light of the results of this seminar, the Committee of Senior Officials will examine the desirability of creating a Working Party on coastal regions to function in the same way as the other Working Parties of the Committee.

h. Urban problems

The Ministerial discussions at Bari on urbanisation and regional planning were followed up by the inclusion into the Council of Europe's work programme on sector 17 of a number of activities concerned with urban planning, development and renewal, land-use etc. Stricto senso, these activities were not conducted by the Committee of Senior Officials but by the CDAT.

However, one central issue in this area of direct concern to the Committee and one which it has closely followed, has been the urban renewal campaign.

At each of its meetings in the period between Bari and Vienna, the Committee has reviewed the development of this initiative, originally made by the Ministers at Bari. The Working Party of the CDAT which was entrusted with the task of producing a report on the campaign, as requested by the Committee of Ministers, elected as its rapporteur the Head of the British delegation to the Committee of Senior Officials.

The Committee of Senior Officials has also endorsed the choice of themes proposed by the CDAT for the campaign.

g. The objectives of European regional planning

Again, this is an activity of the CDAT that has been initiated by the Committee of Senior Officials, but which is now conducted by the CDAT itself.

V. THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON REGIONAL PLANNING, SECTOR 17

Nearly all the subjects in the programme of work of the sector 17 have stemmed from the initiative of the Conference. Reference has been made above to some of these activities.

There are many others. This report is not the place to provide an exhaustive account of such activities.

The results of the work programme 1977 and 1978 are reproduced in the new Study Series "European Regional Planning" (see appendix II). The results of sector 17 (regional planning) of the work programme are regularly submitted to the CDAT (for results of the 1977 work see CDAT-BU (78) 2). However, it is worth noting that the work programmes for 1977 and 1978 are structured on the lines of the following objectives:

Objective 17.1	Formulation of the major options determining regional planning policies in Europe
Objective 17.2	Analysis of the principal policies adopted in order to control the urbanisation process

Objective 17.3	Reconciliation of transport policies and regional planning policies
Objective 17.4	Harmonisation of development plans in frontier regions
Objective 17.5	Harmonious development in mountain regions
Objective 17.6	Harmonisation of base maps for regional planning
Objective 17.7	Establishment of a harmonised system of regional statistics
Objective 17.8	Harmonisation of terminology
Objective 17.9	Long-range forecasting applied to regional planning

VI. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS AND THE STEERING COMMITTEE FOR REGIONAL PLANNING AND THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE (CDAT)

The Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage (CDAT) was created as a result of Resolution (76) 3 of the Council of Europe which aimed at consolidating and clarifying the intergovernmental committee structures called upon to carry out the Council of Europe's work programme.

The CDAT was created to be responsible for the execution of the sectors 17 and 18 of the work programme,namely regional planning and the conservation of the architectural heritage.

The reasons why one Committee was given responsibility for the two separate sectors were chiefly conceptual.

The work of the Council of Europe on the conservation of the architectural heritage had repeatedly analysed the need to consider conservation policies not as an individualistic, elitist approach to buildings of architectural and historic interest but as part of an overall planning policy that took into consideration the importance of whole areas of traditional character, for social and economic reasons as well as for purely architectural or aesthetic motives.

Pari passu, the work on regional planning had stressed that it was important to widen regional planning from policies concerned with economic balance (fiscal incentives, industrial location policies) to a more comprehensive planning approach that took into consideration social, cultural, qualitative aspects of territorial planning.

The conclusion of a wish to give conservation a greater planning emphasis and to give planning a wider scope was thus to create the Steering Committee on Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage.

The CDAT has met once a year in 1977 and 1978. In between sessions there have been a number of meetings of the CDAT Bureau, where a good deal of the work has been carried out.

Relationship with the Committee of Senior Officials

The regional planning work programme of the Council of Europe (sector 17) was created in 1976, ie before the CDAT existed, and the Committee of Senior Officials and its Working Parties were entrusted with its execution, ie a Committee outside the Council of Europe and not an intergovernmental Committee of the Council itself under Article 17.

Once the CDAT was created, it was intended that this should take over sectors 17 and 18 of the work programme.

However, it was decided that the Senior Officials would make up half of the delegates of the CDAT and should continue to carry out the sector 17 work programme on behalf of the CDAT, particularly in those fields where the Committee of Senior Officials had developed working parties. As far as the specific relations between the two committees are concerned, the Chairman of the Committee pointed out in April 1978 to the Committee of Ministers, the following:

> "Here it should be borne in mind that most of the members of the Committee of Senior Officials have been appointed by their governments to cover Sector 17 - regional planning - in the CDAT, since this personal link between the two jobs can help to solve the frequently complex problems caused by the very close relationship between the activities for which the CEMAT is responsible and those carried out as part of the work programme and hence under the authority of the Committee of Ministers. In several instances important activities have only been able to be carried out thanks to a coalescence of these two levels of responsibility."

VII. PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Appearing as Appendix V is the list of Resolutions and Recommendations and Opinions of the Parliamentary Assembly concerning the Conference that have been adopted in the period since Bari. The principal ones are the following:

- Recommendation 800 (January 1977) on environment policy in Europe. This proposed the convening of a joint environment/regional planning Ministerial Conference to discuss matters of common interest, for example, the protection and planning of rural areas, reforms for land-use policy.

- Recommendation 802 (January 1977) on the results of the Bari Conference. This Recommendation noted that the Regional Planning Ministerial Conference has become "an instrument of technical co-operation of major political importance" and the Recommendation requested the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to include into the intergovernmental work programme a number of activities arising directly or indirectly from the Bari results, for example work on medium-sized town policy; the capacity of mountain regions; land-use policy; the study for the need to create a European regional planning institute.

- Order 362 (January 1977) This concerned above all the creation of links between the Assembly Committee on Regional Planning and Local Authorities and the Committee of Senior Officials.

- Opinion No. 84 (April 1977) . This concerned the revision of the Medium-Term Plan of the Council of Europe. In respect of sector 17 the Opinion deplored the lack of funds available for the sector. Certainly, the Opinion admitted that the sector included a large number of activities, but many of these were "ghost" activities since no funds were available for them.

- Resolution 654 (April 1977). This dealt with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Helsinki, where possibilities of East/West co-operation through regional planning were picked out.

- Recommendation 810 (October 1977) on tourism in Europe. Amongst other requests this Recommendation asked that the Regional Planning Conference study the "effect of tourism on regional planning, particularly on vulnerable areas such as mountain regions, wetlands, lake shores and coastal areas".

- Resolution 663 (October 1977) on the reply to the 22nd and 23rd annual reports of the ECMT. Amongst other requests this Resolution encouraged co-operation between the Ministerial Regional Planning Conference and ECMT and recommended the two conferences to explore the possibility of a joint Ministerial session.

- Recommendation 826 (January 1978) on trunk communications. In tracing a number of improvements in trunk communications that could be made to link a number of regions in Europe, this recommendation asked that there should be continued work on this subject within the Conference.

VIII. RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

The relationship between the Conference and some of the major international governmental organisations working in related fields in Europe has always been close. Such co-operation takes the form of regular participation by members of the Secretariat of the different organisations in the meetings of the Committee. The process also works in reverse in that the Secretariat of the Committee is often represented in meetings of relevant committees in OECD, UN/ECE etc.

Further contact is maintained since many members of the Committee of Senior Officials are also members of the delegations to the committees in other organisations.

Particularly close relationships have been established with:

a. The Commission of the European Community

Secretariat representatives of the Commission's Regional Planning Directorate and the Environment Service are nearly always present at the meetings of the Committee of Senior Officials.

The Environment Service of the Commission contributed BF 100,000 to the organisation of the seminar on "Territorial planning and long-range forecasting" and the list of participants was drawn up by the two secretariats working in co-operation.

The activities of the Commission most closely concerned with those of the Committee are aspects of the Commission's environment policy; work on urban concentrations, and forecasting done under section 12 of the Commission's services.

b. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The Committee of Senior Officials and its Secretariat has closely followed the work of the Regional Policy Working Party (No. 6 of the Industry Committee); the Urban Environment Sector Group of the Environment Committee and has closely followed the emergence of the new ad hoc Working Group on Urban Problems, launched at the initiative of the United State's delegation to the OECD. By distributing the Study Series to all members of the Regional Policy Working Party, the CEMAT Secretariat has considerably intensified the exchange of publications with this specialised OECD body.

c. The UN Economic Commission for Europe

i. Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

Contact has been maintained during the period with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and its working parties. Secretariat participation in such meetings has become a regular practice and the Secretariat in the intervening period has also attended specialised meetings organised by the Economic Commission for Europe, for example its seminar on Urban Renewal and Quality of Life (May 1978).

ii. Conference of European Statisticians

The close contacts between the CEMAT Expert Committee "Cartography, Statistics, Terminology" and the Conference of European Statisticians have been intensified. It was at the request of this Committee that the Conference of European Statisticians added to its work programme the study of problems of harmonising regional statistics and of standardisation of the system of basic administrative units. A first inter-secretariat meeting was organised on 3-4 July 1978 in Geneva with the purpose of co-ordinating the work done in this field by CEMAT and the Council of Europe, the Statistical Office of the European Community and a number of non-governmental organisations. The report of this meeting will be presented to the CESt and guide its future work in this field, as well as the study programme of the CEMAT Expert Committee.

d. European Conference of Ministers of Transport

The main event in the co-operation between the Committee and the ECMT was, of course, the organisation of the joint seminar (see above).

e. UNESCO

Participation of UNESCO representatives in the work of the Committee as such does not take place, but there is regular contact at the level of the Council of Europe and UNESCO, the most recent example being when a group of senior officials from UNESCO discussed in Strasbourg with representatives of the Council of Europe various possibilities of co-operation. Amongst the subjects covered was regional planning.

UNESCO participated in the Grindelwald seminar and on this occasion a special meeting of the UNESCO MAB-programme "Mountain regions" was held with a view to report directly to the Grindelwald seminar.

In addition the Secretariat attended the international conference organised by UNESCO, in collaboration with the French Ministry of the Environment in Paris, December 1977.

IX. CONCLUSION

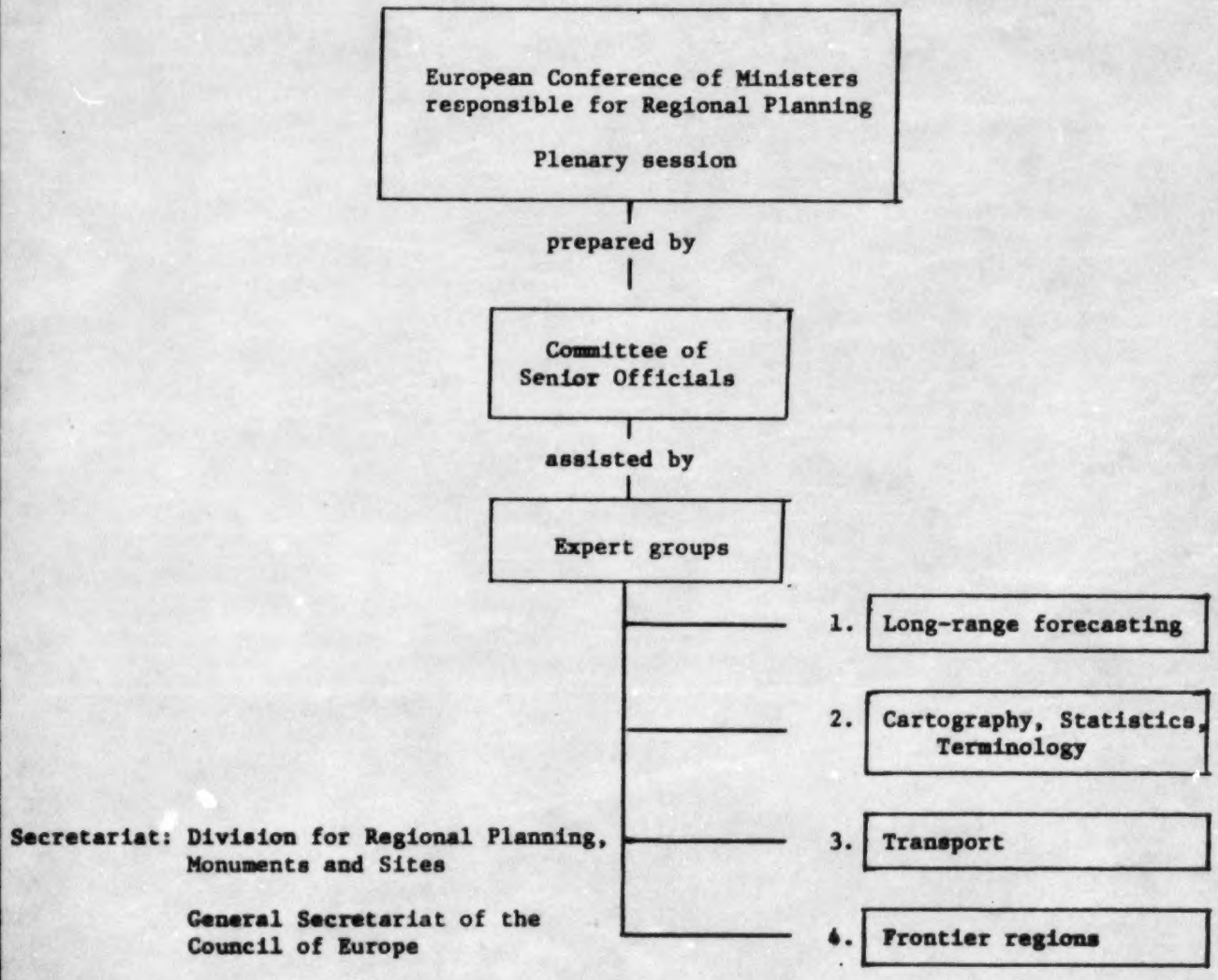
It is no accident that at each successive Conference the activity report of the Committee becomes increasingly voluminous. Since the first Conference in Bonn in 1970, the work of the Committee has concentrated on preparing the Conference, but has also included the development of an intensive range of activities that have arisen from each Conference.

It is therefore appropriate that one of the suggestions for the work of the 5th Conference to be held in the United Kingdom in 1980 should be the analysis of the results achieved so far during the 10 years of the Conference's existence, with a view to assessing future priorities and orientations of work.

APPENDIX I

THE COMMITTEE AND ITS WORKING PARTIES

OPERATIONAL CHART OF THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR REGIONAL PLANNING



APPENDIX II

THE STUDY SERIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON REGIONAL PLANNING

Study No.

1. Co-ordination of planning in frontier regions - A case study, prepared by Martine ARNOLD

2. Theories and methods of forecasting prepared by Claude LACOUR and Colette DURAND

3. Outline of a concept of European regional policy - A pilot study, prepared by Prof. Dr. techn. Klaus R. KUNZMANN

4. Reconciliation of regional planning and transport planning in a European policy prepared by M. ROTACH

5. Terminology of regional planning - Pilot study, prepared by J.S. WOODFORD

6. Possibilities of using automated cartography prepared by Dr. H. BERNATH

7. The objectives of regional planning policies in Europe prepared by ERIPLAN

8. Harmonisation of regional plans in frontier regions prepared by Dr. Viktor Frhr. von MALCHUS

9. Renewing Europe's inner cities prepared by Graeme SHANKLAND

10. The effect of increased tertiariation of central urban areas and policies to control it prepared by Professor N. LICHFIELD

11. Territorial planning and long-range forecasting in Europe (Report of the seminar 28-29 November 1977)

12. The effect of changing demographic patterns and structures on urban and regional planning prepared by Mr. DREWE

13. The effect of transport on regional planning in Europe
(Report of the seminar 21-23 November 1977)

14. The use of long-range forecasting techniques and projections for the definition of a European regional planning policy
prepared by Hugues de JOUVENEL

15. Communications axes and balanced regional development.
prepared by E. JUILLARD

16. Long-range forecasting and regional disparities in Europe
prepared by J. ROBERT

17. Possibilities of using automated cartography in regional planning
prepared by S. RIMBERT

18. The place of peripheral regions in a European concept of regional planning
prepared by G. PIERRET

19. Glossary of terms in regional planning
prepared by RESEAU (Mr. ERNECQ)

20. Function of the alpine regions within European regional planning
prepared by W. DANZ

21. Energy production in frontier regions in Europe
prepared by F. DIEDERICH

22. Balanced regional development
prepared by M. AHRENS

APPENDIX III

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 2nd EUROPEAN SEMINAR "REGIONAL PLANNING AND REMOTE SENSING"

The seminar on "Regional planning and remote-sensing" was held in Toulouse at the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, from 20-24 June 1977 at the invitation of the French authorities. This was the second European seminar organised as part of the activities of the Committee of Experts "Cartography, Statistics, Terminology" of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning. It was attended by about 100 experts from 16 European countries (with in addition 2 representatives from the United States of America) and 4 European organisations whose purpose was to assess the possible applications of remote sensing in regional planning.

The participants wish to express their satisfaction that it was possible to arrange such a meeting between regional planning and remote sensing experts. They extend their warmest thanks

- to the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning for having launched a permanent programme of European seminars of a multidisciplinary nature;

- to the delegation for regional planning and regional action of the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, to the Opération Pilote Interministérielle de Télédétection and the the French delegation to the Committee of Experts "Cartography, Statistics, Terminology" for the organisation of the seminar;

- to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe for the services he made available;

- to the European Space Agency for its contribution to the success of the seminar.

Having considered the possible contributions of remote sensing to the collection of the data necessary for regional planning, the participants have reached the following conclusions:

- Remote sensing is a logical combination of techniques of data acquisition processing and interpretation which embraces both the conventional methods of photo-interpretation and the possibilities opened up by the new airborne sensors and earth observation satellites. Remote sensing offers new means of analysing and diagnosing of the earth surface and atmospheric phenomena and so is of great interest to regional planners.

- Remote sensing is a useful means of collecting the basic data essential for the formulation of any regional planning policy, and thus comes to the aid of the traditional data collection systems;

- It is essential to pursue and intensify the dialogue between regional planning experts (the consumers of the information, programmes and data provided) and remote sensing experts (the suppliers of new systems of information and the originators of new technologies) in order better to define the possibilities offered by remote sensing with regard to the specific needs of regional planning.

This dialogue should bring about a mutual grasp of concepts,languages and ideas as a preliminary to any fruitful interdisciplinary co-operation. Furthermore, stress was laid at the seminar on the interest presented by remote sensing in the field of education and the dissemination of knowledge.

Having noted what remote sensing has already contributed to the analysis of problems in certain regional planning fields (eg agriculture, ecology, the environment, pollution, land-use) the participants in the seminar recommend that the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning and the Council of Europe committees concerned, continue their study of the possibilities offered by remote sensing in the field of regional planning and take action.

I. To extend and intensify the dialogue between the two groups of specialists and to study jointly by means of colloquies, courses, publications etc

- the needs of regional planning and their translation into terms of remote sensing;

- the extent of which these needs are met by conventional means and by remote sensing (comparative cost-effectiveness studies);

- the participation of planners in their capacity as "users" in the drawing up of programmes for the observation of the earth by satellites;

- the definition and standardisation of the terms and nomenclatures used;

II. To promote pilot projects and concerted research projects among specialists of different disciplines, among member states and at European level directed towards:

- establishing a multi-level approach (for instance from the plot of land to the natural region) with different degrees of precision according to the scales of the maps produced, adapting a methodology suitable for the purposes of inventory making, surveillance and evaluation;

- the collection by remote sensing of the socio-economic data necessary for regional planning;

- the reliability of techniques and methods, both at the level of inventory making and at that of the detection of changing trends and inter-actions;

- cost comparison,having regard to the problems to be solved and the possible increased efficiency offered by remote sensing.

III. To introduce remote sensing into future of theoretical and practical training courses for users (town and country planners).

IV. To ensure the widest possible circulation of information on remote sensing as well as free access to such information at minimum cost.

V. To investigate the possibility of setting up at European level an information centre for the purpose of preventing natural disasters and evaluating their effects.

VI. To encourage and promote co-operation at European level, among specialised institutes and organisations, and to make sure of the practical application of research findings, by the regular publication of reports on research projects in the various regional planning fields.

APPENDIX IV

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON "CARTOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, TERMINOLOGY"

We feel it necessary, following the meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials on 28 February 1978, for the terms of reference of the Committee of Experts to be clarified in the short and medium term, so that the Committee can henceforward devote itself completely to what it has to do, without constantly having to enquire into its objectives, working methods, etc.

It is with this in mind that this memorandum has been prepared, so that each delegation may make its comments and so that in this way we shall have an unequivocal definition of the terms of reference of the Committee of Experts on Cartography, Statistics and Terminology.

The Committee of Experts was set up, with the title Working Party "Cartography" by the Committee of Senior Officials at its meeting of 28-30 June 1971, in accordance with paragraph 43 (e) of the Final Resolution of the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning.

The terms of reference of the Working Party "Cartography" were the "harmonisation of cartographical methods in regional planning". It was also instructed, at the same meeting, to be responsible within the context of its terms of reference, for "problems of harmonisation of statistics" and questions "relating to the harmonisation of terminology" (see CMAT/HF (71)10 pages 4 to 8).

I. GENERAL DIRECTIONS

We feel that it is appropriate to offer a number of comments in connection with those terms of reference:

a. The terms of reference of the Committee of Experts are to be carried out within the CEMAT, and relate to the field of regional planning. From this we draw two consequences:

   1. The work of the Committee of Experts is mainly directed at (to be used by) the CEMAT bodies, so that its instructions must emanate from the Committee of Senior Officials. This does not seem to be incompatible with the control effected by the Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage (CDAT) over the funds allocated to the Committee of Experts, since for regional planning matters the Steering Committee is composed of members of the Committee of Senior Officials.

2. The work of the Committee of Experts must be geared to the activities of the CEMAT. This means that the Committee of Experts must concern itself with work of as concrete a nature as possible, not seeking to be either exhaustive or academic, since there is no lack of national and international bodies operating in this way. It must use and if possible contribute to the work done by these bodies, without in any way competing. It should not be concerned,for instance, with producing a regional planning dictionary or glossary, but instead it should ensure that no terminological ambiguities arise in the CEMAT's work.

b. Similarly there should be no attempts at harmonisation over and above those already made or currently in hand: in the field of statistics, for instance, what is needed is to come into line with what has already been done by the Statistical Office of the Communities, instead of questioning the work of harmonisation that it has already completed.

c. Of course, harmonisation is a lengthy process, involving relatively cumbersome procedures and working methods. This conflicts with the requirement that the activities of the CEMAT shall be followed very closely. It seems difficult, in fact, for the work of harmonisation to keep pace with conferences, ie be concerned successively with each theme dealt with at conferences. Consideration will be given below to ways of overcoming this difficulty.

d. There can be no harmonisation without the effective participation, be it direct or indirect, of all the countries concerned. This means, among other things, that delegations from all the member countries must at all times be associated with the carrying outof studies and surveys.

e. In order that the work of harmonisation shall be successfully completed, the experts must be planners, cartographers and statisticians. It would not seem to be possible for each delegation to include experts in all these categories, but this should be the pattern in the Committee as a whole.

Bearing in mind the scale of the problems arising in the statistical field, and the effects they are likely to have,it is essential for the member countries' statistical offices to be associated with the work of the Committee of Experts, and for relations with international institutions' statistical offices to be intensified.

It would be advisable, accordingly, for the different countries' delegations to include a statistician or failing that it is essential for a representative of each country's national statistical office to be appointed as the "statistician correspondent" of the Committee of Experts.

f. Although the Committee of Experts was set up to harmonise cartography, statistics and terminology, it must clearly be responsible for saying what is to be done in order to achieve this aim, how it is to be done, and when. In other words, it is up to the Committee of Experts, under the Committee of Senior Officials to

- lay down the work programmes covering one or more years that are to be carried out

- finalise the "specifications" for each activity.

II. PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The above general principles having been laid down, the programme of activities of the Committee of Experts can be defined as follows:

A. Harmonisation

It seems to us that the method to be applied to cartographic and statistical harmonisation can be summarised as follows:

- to decide on themes to maps, amplify those themes in the form of map titles, harmonise the cartography, concepts corresponding to those themes and the statistical data needed in order to prepare the maps in question;

- for this purpose, to list the data available on the selected themes, in order to determine concepts that are sufficiently comparable, and assemble the corresponding data, such work being carried out through the different countries' delegates.

The choice of themes to be mapped lies with the Committee of Senior Officials. The present situation here is as follows:

- the Committee of Experts began working on the theme of urbanisation, hoping to contribute thereby to the work of preparing the 3rd CEMAT;

- having received no instructions, it then tackled the subject of population, in the belief that the data corresponding to that theme could be used as such, but also for most of the other subjects.

The Committee of Senior Officials ought to take decisions on the subject of the themes to be mapped; must the work started on "urbanisation" and "population" be continued or not? must a start be made on another theme? It is of course essential to bear in mind that the Committee is unable in present circumstances, to deal with a number of themes at the same time.

The harmonisation of terminology should be regarded as permanent activity, and be based on the reports, records of meetings etc prepared in the different CEMAT bodies.

B. Contribution to the Ministerial conferences

As has been seen, there is incompatibility between the frequency of Ministerial conferences and the rate at which the work of harmonisation can be carried out. We feel that the way round this incompatibility is as follows:

- the work connected with the preparation of the conferences, concerning cartography, statistics or terminology should be taken over by the delegate(s) on the Committee of Experts, representing the country (countries) responsible for carrying out the surveys and reports to be presented at the conferences;

- the delegates might enlist the services of one or more delegates from other countries, and with them set up an ad hoc working party;

- they would have to refer their work programmes to the Bureau of the Committee of Experts, which might express its views and offer suggestions;

- they would also have to make use, where possible, of the data or documents already prepared by the Committee of Experts in the course of its harmonisation work: base maps, statistical data ...

- the results achieved and difficulties experienced should be indicated in the activity reports of the Committee of Experts, in the same way as the results achieved and difficulties experienced in the course of the work of harmonisation.

This arrangement would have the advantage of enabling the Committee of Experts to contribute to the Ministerial conferences, but without encumbering the work of harmonisation. It would also encourage greater participation on the part of the different delegations

Apart from the work of harmonisation and contributions to the Ministerial conferences, it does not seem possible to contemplate other activities in the present circumstances (availability of experts, resources at their disposal), without running the risk of excessive dispersal of resources and efforts. Should the question of other activities be posed, the only course open - without amending the terms of reference of the Committee of Experts - would seem to be to suggest that they should be entrusted to one or other expert (who might or might not be a member of the Committee) or to one or other national institution (which might or might not be a member of the Committee). In this case the most that the Committee of Experts could do, should the need be felt, would be to express views and offer suggestions.

C. <u>Organisation of seminars</u>

The final resolution of the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning recorded the decision to arrange "meetings and discussions between officials and research workers in the field of regional planning, in order to harmonise and improve their training and to familiarise them with the policies and techniques in use in the other European countries" (final resolution, paragraph 43 (d)).

In accordance with this decision, and drawing on the experience obtained with the first two European seminars held in 1973 at Enschede and in 1975 at Toulouse, the Committee of Experts is required to continue its programme of seminars and meetings between technical experts so as to promote, on the basis of inter-disciplinary subjects, exchanges of experience and information between regional planners, cartographers and statisticians.

It is against this same background that studies will be made of specialists institutions, national organisations and their technical installations, and visits paid to them, on the occasion of plenary meetings.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY RELEVANT TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

1. RECOMMENDATION 802 (1977)
   on regional planning in Europe:
   Conclusion of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (Bari 21-23 October 1976) and the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local Government (Athens 25-27 November 1976)

2. ORDER NO. 362 (1977)
   on regional planning

3. RECOMMENDATION 800 (1977)
   on the environment policy in Europe

4. RECOMMENDATION 826 (1978)
   on recent developments concerning trunk communications and regional planning in Europe

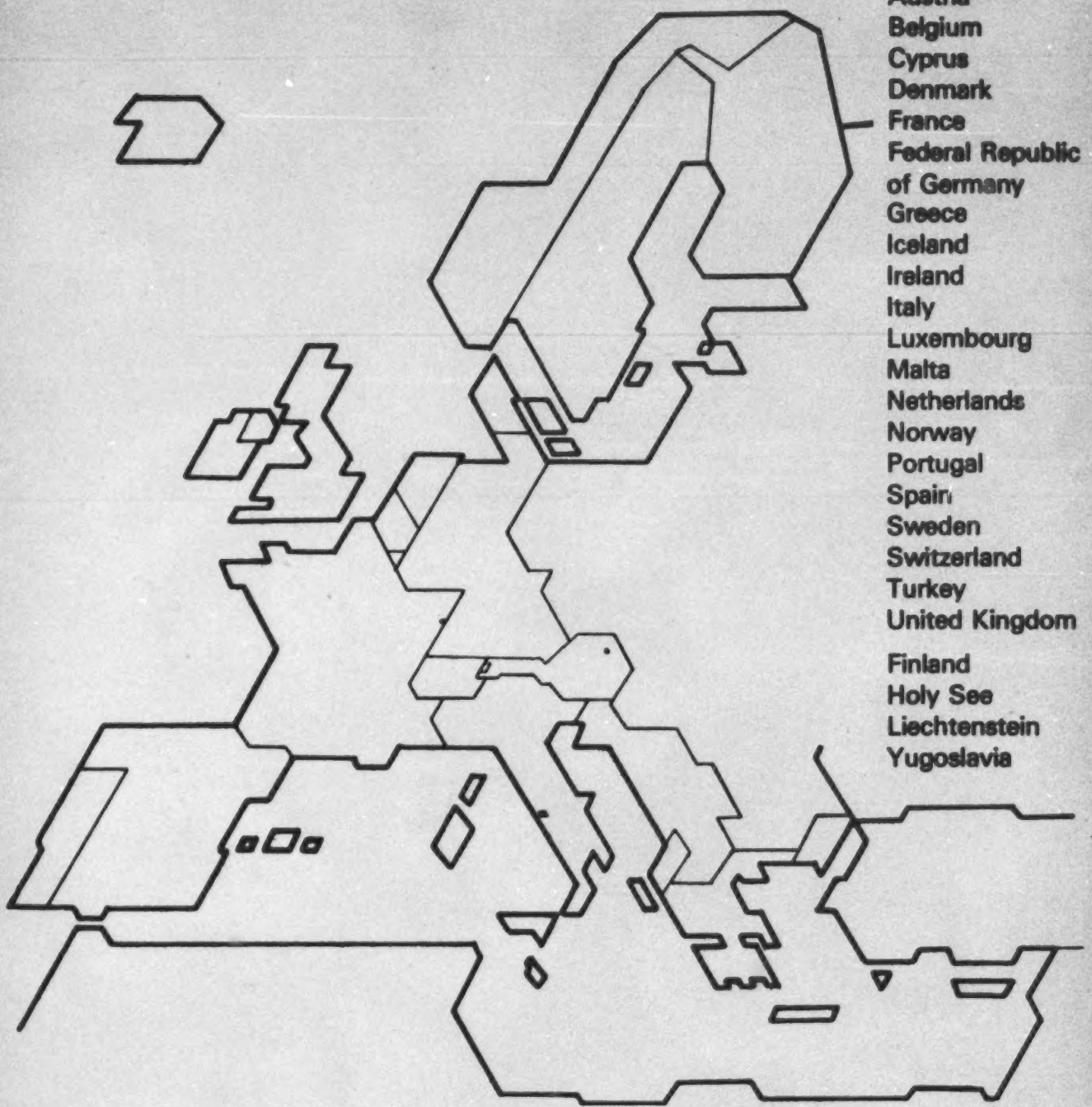
5. RECOMMENDATION 810 (1978)
   on tourism in Europe

6. RESOLUTION 663 (1977)
   on the reply to the 22nd and 23rd annual reports of ECMT

7. RESOLUTION 668 (1978)
   on recent developments concerning trunk communications and regional planning in Europe

8. RESOLUTION 629 (1976)
   on economic aspects of regional development policies

9. RESOLUTION 610 (1976)
   on the Channel Tunnel as a factor in the European network of trunk communications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Belgium
Cyprus
Denmark
France
Federal Republic
of Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
Finland
Holy See
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